

the number of medical colleges has been decreased by three, and those that still remain are stronger and better equipped for the work they have to do. Every matriculant of 1915, in every approved California medical college, has in his possession a medical student's certificate, issued by the accredited agents of the board after a rigid examination of his credentials, unless such student is the possessor of a college degree. So you see, Mr. Editor, that out of the maze of difficulties that beset the path of the board at the time of its organization, has come system and order, and medical affairs in the state of California are now definitely and satisfactorily regulated, at least to the minds of all fair-minded and law-abiding citizens. And it is the people, and not our society, which after all make the laws, and to ridicule the state board for doing the best constructive work possible, under the law passed by the legislature, would seem almost to be what might be called cheap or tearing down criticism.

The editor seems to find fault with the board because of the fact that the Osteopaths are given an opportunity to qualify for a physician and surgeon's certificate. Inasmuch as the Medical Practice Act, under which we are operating, and which we have sworn to uphold, gives an Osteopath and all others who can meet the requirements of the law this right, the board cannot deny them. To the minds of a number of members, it would appear that the editor has been manifestly unfair in his attitude towards the Board of Medical Examiners ever since its organization, and has taken every opportunity to unfairly criticize the governor and the legislature which fathered the last two Medical Practice Acts. Now, as a matter of fact, anyone conversant with the facts will not deny that the condition of medical licensure and regulation prevailing in California at this time, and due directly to the enforcement of the Avey and Benson bills, are generally satisfactory and a positive advance in the right direction.

The Medical Board has worked early and late, and has grappled with the many problems that confronted it, and has tried to meet every problem fairly and squarely. The results obtained seem to have met with the approval of all parties directly interested and affected in this matter, except the editor of the Journal.

Now, Mr. Editor, the members of the Board of Medical Examiners of California are doing their utmost to advance medical standards, working under a law which they did not pass, and the provisions of which they are trying to enforce to the best of their ability, working, as they must, with a diversified board and meeting conditions in the state as they stand at the present time. They can do nothing revolutionary. Rather their work has to be evolutionary in character.

The board and the members of the board have no apology or regrets to offer for any of its actions, which will all bear the light of day, and regret very much that the columns of the State Journal should have been used in an apparent effort to discredit their work, and to hold the members up to scorn before their fellow members of the state society.

Perfection in medical licensure and regulation is nowhere to be found, and to attain to this perfection, we should all work towards a common patriotic end, and our duty to our profession and our state is not discharged by sitting in our office and calling names, but rather by evincing a spirit of broad-mindedness which will be of real service in the work we have to do.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

WM. R. MOLONY.

Vice-President and Chairman of the College Committee, Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California.

### THE DECEMBER MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health met in Sacramento on December 4th. The following members were present: Dr. George E. Ebright, president; Dr. Fred F. Gundrum, vice-president; Dr. Adelaide Brown; Dr. Robert A. Peers; Dr. Edward F. Glaser, and Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, secretary.

It was decided to hold the January meeting on Saturday, January 8th, as the first Saturday is a legal holiday.

The appointment, previously made by the secretary, of Mr. E. K. Perry, river patrol officer of the city of Sacramento, as inspector of the State Board of Health, without salary, for the purpose of enforcing the stream pollution laws in connection with the Sacramento River above the city of Sacramento, was confirmed.

By formal motion the State Board of Health instructed the secretary to request the proper authorities to prohibit the use of public drinking cups and glasses and roller towels in any of the state buildings, on the ground that they are a menace to public health.

The Board passed a resolution approving the orders on sanitation in canneries, as presented in tentative form by the Industrial Welfare Commission, and expressed a willingness to give further consideration to the regulations when they had been passed in their final form by the Commission after the hearing required by law.

The matter of the enforcement of the newer legislation on milk sanitation was discussed. By formal resolution the Board announced that the provisions of Chapter 742, Statutes of 1915, requiring the grading of milk, tuberculin testing of cows and the pasteurization of milk from cows which have not been tuberculin tested, would be enforced as far as it devolves upon the State Board of Health to do so, and the secretary was instructed to confer with the State Dairy Bureau and the State Veterinarian regarding the enforcement of the law. This law goes into effect October 1st, 1916.

By the following resolution the Board announced its intention to undertake an investigation of hookworm in the mines of California in January.

"Resolved. That the State Board of Health will undertake an investigation of hookworm in the mines of California, in co-operation with the State Industrial Accident Commission, beginning in the latter part of January, 1916, and that a member of the staff of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases will be detailed to represent the Board in the field in connection with this investigation."

Several instances of neglect of local officers to perform their official duties, including the transmission of weekly communicable disease reports as required by law and by the regulations of the State Board of Health, were called to the attention of the Board. The secretary was instructed to consult with the attorney of the Board relative to an effective procedure for bringing this undesirable condition of affairs to an end, and the secretary was empowered to act in the premises.

By formal resolution the Board authorized the secretary to give physicians or health officers, who are remiss in their obligations under the law, an opportunity to appear before the Board and show cause why they should not be prosecuted.

The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved. That any licensed physician in the State of California desiring a Wassermann test in the case of a patient who is a resident of California may obtain same from the Bureau of Communicable Diseases."

The following regulation was passed:

"Resolved, That diphtheria carriers and typhoid carriers shall be permitted to travel only with the consent of the local health officers at the point of departure and of destination, and only with precautions for the protection of the public health, especially required by the health officer at the point of departure or by the State Board of Health."

Regulations for the control of malaria were read and discussed and adopted by the Board.

The secretary made a report on the rabies campaign carried out by the State Board of Health with the co-operation of the Federal authorities in Modoc county. The county was under state quarantine and had been organized into seventeen districts, each under the supervision of a state or Government officer. The destruction of coyotes and of dogs found at large was being rapidly and effectively carried forward.

The matter of the refusal of Los Angeles county to pay the fees required by a recently enacted law to local registrars was considered, and the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the Board authorize the secretary to instruct the attorney for the Board to appear in an action in the event the officers of Los Angeles county continue to refuse payment of fees to deputy registrars under Chapter 378, Statutes of 1915."

On the recommendation of Mr. Gillespie, director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, revocable permits for the discharge of sewage under specified conditions were granted to the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Calwa, and to Mr. Alexander Brown, owner of the Oriental quarter of Walnut Grove.

The suggestion of Mr. Gillespie that in addition to placarding polluted streams, provision be made for placing drinking faucets at convenient places along navigable streams, was favorably discussed and was left in the hands of the secretary with power to act.

The passage of the Federal bill establishing a subsidy for non-resident indigent tuberculosis patients was unanimously advocated by the Board in the following resolution:

"Whereas, The death rate from tuberculosis in California and other southwestern states is very large, reaching, for example, the rate of 362.5 per hundred thousand population in one county of California and a corresponding rate of 192.5 for the state as a whole; and

"Whereas, This high death rate is largely due to the influx from all the other states of the Union, of tuberculous patients, who are, most of them, in advanced stages of the disease and financially unable to provide proper care for themselves; and who, therefore, wander from county to county, unable to exercise proper precautions to prevent infecting others; and

"Whereas, The only opportunity for the great majority of tuberculosis patients to obtain necessary hospital care is at public expense in county hospitals, as is shown by the fact that seventy-five per cent of the patients dying of tuberculosis in California have an annual family income of less than one thousand dollars, and twenty-seven per cent of all children who have received state aid as orphans or half-orphans in California in the year 1914 lost one or both parents through tuberculosis; and

"Whereas, There are only 906 beds available for tuberculosis patients in county hospitals in California, while the average annual number of deaths is over 5,000, and the counties containing the largest proportion of cases from other states are unable to bear alone the double burden of

caring properly for the non-resident and the resident tuberculous even with the recently provided state aid for the latter; and a similar lack of bed capacity exists in the other southwestern states; and

"Whereas, Recent investigations by the United States Public Health Service show that there is an annual migration of between 10,000 and 15,000 tuberculous persons to the western and southwestern states, and that from 30 to 50 per cent of these patients die within six months after their arrival, and further, that from 40 to 90 per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis in the west and southwest are natives of other states; therefore

"Be It Resolved, That the California State Board of Health endorses the Federal bill which will provide for the payment of a subsidy to hospitals maintaining standards of equipment, diet and care established by the United States Public Health Service, and caring for tuberculous patients who are not residents of the state in which they are; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, together with copies of the Federal bill, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, to the representatives in Congress from California, to the boards of health of all the states, to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to the American Public Health Association, and to the American Medical Association."

A statement of standards which must be met by county hospitals before they will be accredited and thereby will become eligible for the tuberculosis subsidy, was presented by Miss E. M. L. Tate, director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, and was approved by the Board.

On the recommendation of Miss Tate, the Board requested authorization of the Civil Service Commission for the appointment of a field worker in the Bureau of Tuberculosis, effective January 1, 1916, and the secretary was instructed and authorized to make the appointment subject to the approval of the proper authorities.

The Board considered a request from the State Board of Charities and Corrections and instructed the secretary to arrange with Miss Jammé, director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, for co-operation of the Bureau with the Board of Charities and Corrections in the matter of investigating whether the maternity register required by the latter Board is being kept and the semi-annual report is being made by hospitals which take maternity cases and maintain nurses' training schools.

The plan for holding examinations for the registration as registered nurses, was altered by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That after January 1, 1917, examinations for registration as registered nurses be held in April and October of each year simultaneously in San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles, in co-operation with the State Civil Service Commission, under the terms of a resolution of this Board passed on October 2, 1915, and the communication of Mr. J. M. Hunter of the State Civil Service Commission, dated December 3, 1915; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That the examination announced for February and June, 1916, and an additional examination in October of that year, be held in the same manner."

On the recommendation of the director of the Bureau of Nurses, certificates as registered nurse were granted to those nurses who had passed satisfactorily the examination held on October 12th and 13th in San Francisco.

The following hospitals, having been inspected by Miss Jammé and found to meet the require-

ments of the Board, were accredited for one year from date: Methodist Hospital, Los Angeles; Fairmount Hospital, San Francisco; Union Labor Hospital, Eureka.

On recommendation of Mr. E. J. Lea, two firms were granted licenses to operate cold storage warehouses.

The Board then considered violation of the food and drug laws and held the hearings set for this day. In each instance the Board determined by vote the disposition of the case.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M. D.,  
Secretary.

### STEREOPTICON LOAN LIBRARY.

The stereopticon loan library established by the United States Public Health Service consists of over 2,000 views, the majority of which are original, dealing with the aspects of various public health problems. Additions are constantly being made to the collection. The slides are classified by diseases or subjects, the following being the respective divisions of the library:

**Alaska.**—Eighty-three views depicting living conditions in the Territory of Alaska, the type of villages and the diseases from which the natives suffer.

**Children and Children's Diseases.**—The various eruptive diseases of children are shown in fifty views. Chiefly of interest to physicians.

**Health Exhibits.**—Over ninety photographic slides of the exhibit of the U. S. Public Health Service at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Many of these views explain the means of dissemination of different diseases, the mortality therefrom and the value of preventive measures. All are original.

**Hookworm.**—The geographic distribution of the disease, its economic importance, the life history of the parasite, its invasion of human tissue and the resulting effects, are demonstrated in a series of over ninety slides.

**Indians.**—Housing and living conditions among American Indians. Shown in fifty views.

**Leprosy.**—Forty-five slides depicting the disease. Principally of service to physicians.

**Living Conditions.**—Contains a relatively small number of slides. See other subjects.

**Malaria.**—Prevalence of the disease, the malarial parasites, larval, pupal and adult developmental stages of mosquitoes, breeding places, methods of extermination, including oiling, drainage, and the types of fish destructive to larvae. Prevention of the disease by screening and the use of quinine. Two hundred and seventy-five views.

**Milk.**—Eighty views showing tuberculous cows, proper and improper stabling, care and treatment of dairy herds, methods of obtaining pure milk, spread of milk-borne epidemics and the value of sanitary measures.

**Miscellaneous Subjects.**—Sewage disposal, fumigation and cleaning of railway cars, and views relating to Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

**Mouth Hygiene.**—Twelve slides showing the development of the teeth.

**Parasites and Organisms.**—Over two hundred views of the common organisms causing the diseases of man, including different types of water organisms. Also the developmental stages of fleas, lice, flies, and disease-bearing vermin.

**Pellagra.**—Statistical data, geographical distribution and the lesions of the disease presented by sixty photographic slides.

**Plague.**—Perhaps the most complete collection of original plague slides extant. Practically every aspect of plague prevention is demonstrated, including the eradication of rodents and squirrels,

methods of rat-proofing, ship fumigation, the examination and classification of rats, the plague organism, and the relation of fleas to the spread of the disease. Over five hundred views.

**Rural Schools.**—Not yet complete. Ten slides.

**Service General.**—The activities of the U. S. Public Health Service depicted in 320 views. Quarantine vessels and stations, methods of fumigation, the examination of passengers, detention barracks and quarantine procedure. The mental and physical examination of immigrants, types of immigrants, and immigration stations. Marine hospitals, including the tuberculosis sanatorium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

**Smallpox.**—Ninety slides illustrating the eruptive stages of the disease, the protection afforded by vaccination and the lesions thereof.

**Trachoma.**—The disease in its acute and chronic stages, and such effects as pannus, entropion and blindness. Trachoma among the American Indians and the relief work of the Public Health Service in the mountains of Kentucky are also shown. One hundred and twenty slides, many of which are colored.

**Tropical Diseases.**—Incomplete. Filariae, trypanosomes, and intestinal parasites illustrated, together with the common infections of the tropics. Forty views.

**Tuberculosis.**—One hundred slides showing the economic loss from tuberculosis, susceptible races, the tubercle bacillus, pathological conditions in the lungs, the relation of the disease to improper housing and the causes predisposing to infection. Also the methods of care, precautions to be exercised and the benefits of sanatorium treatment.

**Typhoid Fever.**—Of great public health interest. The role of uncleanness, infected milk, polluted water, improper sewage disposal, and flies in the dissemination of the infection. Methods of prevention, including proper care of milk supplies, avoidance of water pollution and the prevention of fly breeding; 350 views.

**Yellow Fever.**—Mosquitoes in different stages of development, preventive measures, including detention camps. The discoverers of the means of transmission of the disease.

### How to Use the Stereopticon Loan Library.

The slides are loaned to physicians, health organizations, educators, welfare workers and others without cost. Persons desiring slides should advise the Bureau as to what subjects they are interested in, so that the proper catalogues may be forwarded. The slides should be selected by number, and the request made upon the application blank. If desired, the Public Health Service will undertake to make the selection, provided the applicant will state what he wishes to illustrate. There is no arbitrary limit within which the slides are to be returned, but as the demand far exceeds the supply, it is expected that they will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Stereopticon lanterns are not loaned, but as the slides are of standard size, 3½ by 4 inches, any lantern may be used. It is expected that slides broken by careless handling or packing will be replaced; these to be ordered from the government contractor by the U. S. Public Health Service and the bill therefor to be paid by the borrower.

It is requested that in returning the slides a letter of transmittal be forwarded, stating the approximate number of persons to whom the views have been shown. The container should be labeled with the name and address of the sender, and returned by express prepaid or by mail. Photographs, from which it is possible to obtain slides of public health interest, will be gladly received and promptly returned.